

that from a shiny area in the hind marginal lobe arises a pencil of blackish hair.

In the hindwing, the distal margin is weakly concave between the angle at vein 3 and the end of vein 6. The anal tails are missing in the insect examined, but it is to be presumed that they are long and dusky as described by Neave. The stub of such a tail is visible at the end of vein 2. A pale mealy spot of specialised scales is situated over the juncture of veins 6 and 7; it is roughly triangular in shape, but has a slight distal projection on vein 7. The colour is similar to that of the forewing, violaceous blue, with a hair-like dusky distal margin, and a broad black-brown area at the costa covering the whole of area 7, and the basal two-thirds of area 6. In areas 1, 2 and 3, the dusky distal margin is inwardly bordered by a whitish stripe. A well defined anal lobe is marked by a reddish brown area at its base. The under surface is exactly as described by Neave. On all wings, the cilia are dusky above and of the same earth-brown as the under surface ground colour below.

Genitalia. These organs are very like those of *Pilodeudorix cameroni* Plotz as figured by Stempffer (1967: 105, f. 97), the aedeagus having the same general shape and a similar large cuneus. The valves differ in being of an elongated leaf-shape, each terminating in an acute point; on their upper edge arises a curved finger-like projection.

### References

- Neave, S. A., 1910. Zoological Collections from Northern Rhodesia and Adjacent Territories: Lepidoptera Rhopalocera. *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 1910: 2-86, 3 pls., map.
- Stempffer, H., 1967. The Genera of African Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera). *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.) Suppl.*, 10: 1-322, 1 plt.

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A CASE AGAINST THE AUTOMOBILE. — Mr. Colin Pratt (*Ent. Rec.*, 89: 330) presents some illuminating statistics on the large scale slaughter by motor vehicles of night-flying lepidoptera; and goes on to suggest that butterflies appear to suffer but few casualties, and those only among the Pieridae. That may be so, but my own belief is that a more detailed study may show a much wider range of species to be affected.

From experience of holiday motoring in France, I have noted that the large, slow-flying species are particularly susceptible and I have seen numerous examples of the swallow-tails (*Papilio machaon* L. and *Iphiclidides podalirius* L.), and also of the great banded grayling (*Brintesia circe* F.) which have been hit by motor vehicles. Perhaps more surprising, in the summer of 1976 in Cumbria, I came across a purple hair-streak (*Quercusia quercus* L.) also apparently having been hit by a vehicle. Incidentally, I believe a large number of caterpillars of some species of moths are also killed on the roads as they set off on their way to pupate. — G. G. BALDWIN, 22 Edgerton Grove Road, Huddersfield, HD1 5QX.